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Native Communications

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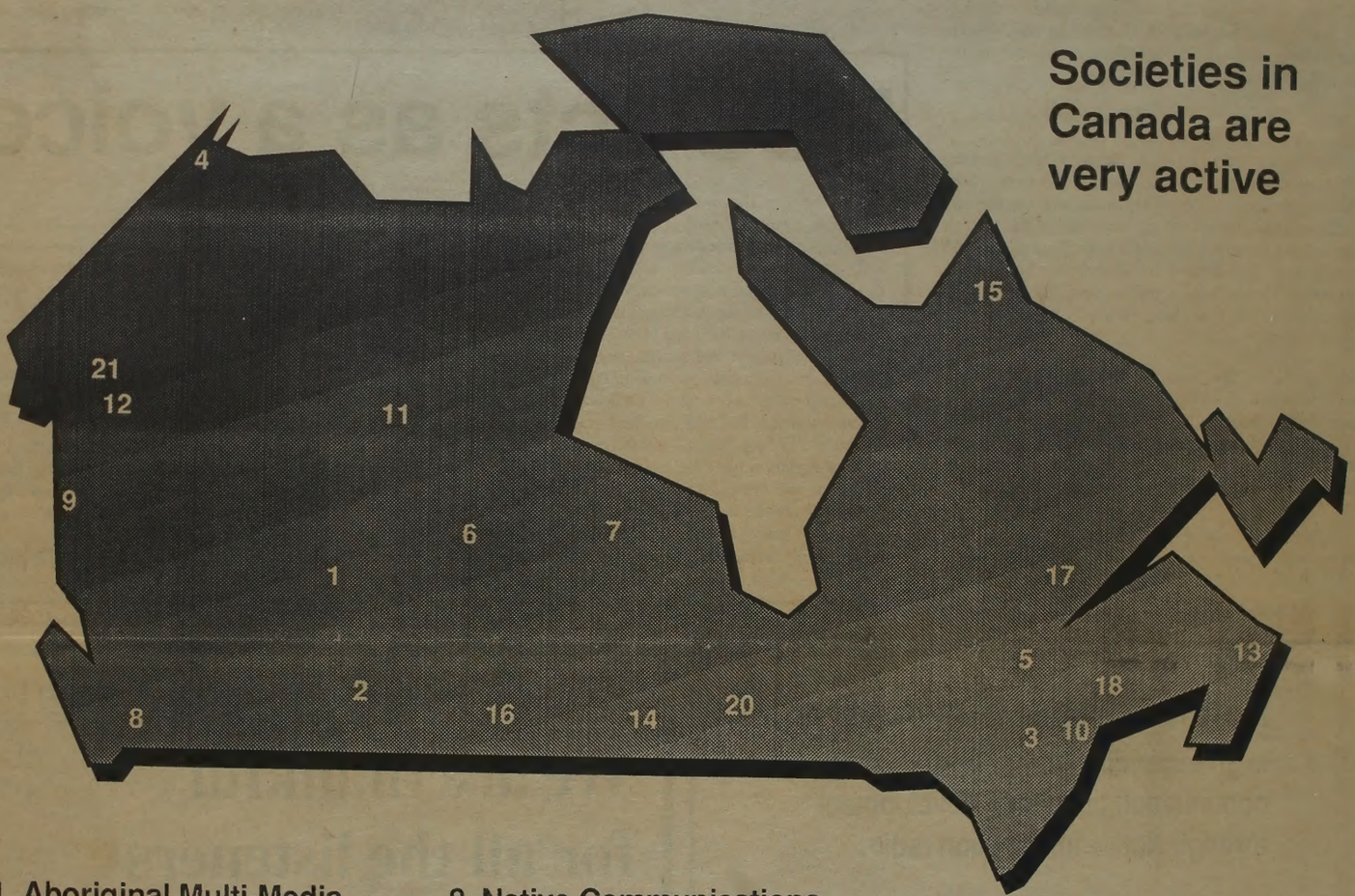

1. Aboriginal Multi-Media Society of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
2. Indian News Media,
Standoff, Alberta
3. Inuit Broadcasting Corporation
Ottawa, Ontario

4. Inuvaliat Communication Society,
Inuvik, Northwest Territories

5. James Bay Cree Communications
Val D'Or, Quebec

6. Missinipi Broadcasting Corporation
LaRonge, Saskatchewan

7. Native Communications Inc.
Thompson, Manitoba

8. Native Communications Society of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C.
9. Native Communications **Northern Broadcasting**
Terrace, B.C.
10. National Aboriginal Communications Society
Ottawa, Ontario
11. NCS of Western Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, NWT
12. Northern Native Broadcasting, Yukon
Whitehorse, Yukon
13. Native Communication Society, NMNI
Portage La Prairie, Manitoba
14. NCS of Northern Manitoba Communications Society
Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

15. Okalakatiget Society,
Nain, Labrador
16. Saskatchewan Native Communication Corporation,
Regina, Saskatchewan
17. Societe de Communication (SOCAM)
Village d'Huron, Quebec
18. Taqramiut Nipingat Inc.
Dorval, Quebec
19. Tewegan Communication Society
Val d'or, Quebec

20. Wawatay,
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
21. Ye Sa To Communication Society
Whitehorse, Yukon

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Native Communications

Information, issues are focus

Information and issues of interest to people on the 13 reserves and 12 non-status communities in Nova Scotia is the focus of the Nova Scotia Communications Society (NCSNS). But the NCSNS is also the only Native communications vehicle for Micmac Indians in the Maritime Provinces.

Since 1970, however, the NCSNS has prided itself on having grown beyond its single role as publisher of Micmac News. Every summer the NCS hires students who learn every aspect of the group's operation - from learning to work with computers and on-the-job journalistic training, to raking rocks out of the yard in front of the society's head office in Sydney. The 10 members of the Board of Directors, headed by chairperson Theresa Moore, help organize benefit dances, ball tournaments and the province's annual Indian Summer Games.

Although the NCSNS wasn't incorporated until 1975, its one publication, the Micmac News has been published since 1969, making it one of the oldest communications ventures in Canada. Issued on a monthly basis, this newspaper circulates to 4,500 households across Canada and among the Nova Scotia native population of 12,000.

Financial assistance for the group, which serves the communications needs of such Nova Scotia tribal units as the Union of Nova Scotia Indians, the Native Women's Association of Nova Scotia, the Micmac Native Friendship Centre and five others, comes from the Secretary of State.

Roy Gould, a Micmac form the Membertou reserve in Sydney, has been the Society's manager since 1969. His dedication to the board of the NCSNS and its purposes has been demonstrated by his perseverance over the years.

NCS acts as a voice

The Native Communications Society of British Columbia, headquartered in Vancouver, was formed in 1983 as a result of a recommendation at a conference of B.C. leaders. In September, 1983 the first issue of the society's newspaper, Kahtou, rolled off the presses.

The mandate of the newspaper is to serve as a voice of the First Nations of B.C. and to provide a positive image of aboriginal people. Kahtou has grown over the years to where it now has a circulation of 10,000 copies which are distributed every two weeks. The distribution of Kahtou is concentrated in B.C. but also has a national mailing list including 572 First Nations and the major provincial and national organizations. The newspaper has strived to be apolitical and present fair news reports in the highest journalistic standards.

British Columbia is an area of unparalled cultural diversity in Canada. The large land area covered with mountains and a rugged coastline presents a difficult obstacle for journalists.

Primarily, funding has come from the Department of the Secretary of State. Other sources of finances are derived from sales of advertising space and subscriptions. One goal of the society is to gain self-sufficiency in the spirit of self-government.

Kahtou is produced by six staff persons who are: Maurice Nahanee, managing editor; Tim Isaac and Denise Brillon, reporter/photographer; Ron Barbour, advertising; Julie Sparrow, receptionist, circulation and Larry Lane, accountant.

The president of NCSBC is Gwen Phillips, who leads a 12 member board of directors. She hopes to establish a network of freelance journalists to cover more of the province. Until that time, Kahtou will continue to monitor the Vancouver-based political groups and cover the regional groups by phone.

Northern Native Broadcasting...

is an expanding company dedicated to the continuation of cultural development through Native information radio.

Comprehensive coverage of issues that effect the lives of Native people are broadcast daily throughout Northwestern British Columbia by a team of innovative journalists.
Northern Native Broadcasting first hit the air-waves on December 7, 1985 with a one-hour weekly news magazine produced by members of the NNB Training Program. Since that time NNB has increased in both broadcast time and area with plans of expansion into satellite broadcasting for the Spring of '89.
Satellite distribution system plans included the installation of a satellite system uplink with 67 downlink sites in Native communities throughout northern British Columbia over the next 5 years.
Phase one of the satellite distribution system begins in April 1989 when 10 communities will receive Northern Native Broadcast programming 4 hours daily. Not only is this direction an exercise in self-determination but, aslo a job creation opportunity.

A NATIVE PRESENCE IN THE INFORMATION AGE

Native Communications Society (Northern Broadcasting)
Box 1090, Terrace, B.C. V8G 4V1
Telephone: (604) 638-8137 Fax: (604) 638-8027

Aboriginal Multi-Media Society of Alberta

We are thankful for all the listeners and readers of our radio and newspaper services.

We are also very proud to be a part of the family of Native communications societies from across Canada.

Wind speaker

Weekly Native Newspaper
Celebrating 6 Years of Publication

The Native Perspective

Native Morning Show
Celebrating 3 Years of Broadcast

CFWE
LAC LA BICHE

24-Hour Community Radio
Operating Since September 1987

Native Communications

Telling it like it is. *Oji-Cree broadcaster Bill Morris is on the air.*

Helps preserve heritage

The National Aboriginal Communications Society (NACS) links groups from across Canada. The media services provided by NACS members are as diverse and interesting as the people they reach. Although the member societies serve widely different regions and cultures, they have a common objective to provide relevant media services to the half-million aboriginal people they represent.

NACS is concerned with preserving and fostering our aboriginal languages. In most parts of Canada these are threatened; in some areas they are near extinction.

The young people are a very important part of the audience because they are most in danger of losing their linguistic and cultural heritage. Through broadcasting and publishing history, legend and old-time stories, plus from the coverage of local and regional news from an aboriginal point of view, NACS helps transmit this heritage from one generation to the next.

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WAWATAY

Providing communication and media services to more than 18,000 Native people in an area covering 250,000 square miles in Northern Ontario is no easy task.

But with a full team of journalists, technicians and support staff, Wawatay Native Communications Society is able to supply these important services efficiently and professionally.

From Native-language television and radio programming to trail radio, translation services and a bilingual (English/Oji-Cree) newspaper, we provide the latest in technology, high quality services and professional journalism practices to the people we serve.

And we've been doing it for more than 14 years.

We are Wawatay Native Communications Society

Group has growing pains

Wawatay began because of a need - the need to improve the quality of life for the Cree and Ojibway people of the Nishnawabe-Aski Nation through communication activity.

The idea of improving communication services to this otherwise isolated region of the country was the goal of chiefs and leaders of the Nishnawabe-Aski Nation. Initiatives to improve the communication needs started to take shape in the early 1970's.

The Sioux Lookout Friendship Centre opened its doors in 1972. The opening of the Centre brought along a Department of Communications pilot project. The pilot project enabled six northern communities to have a High Frequency radio communication to Sioux Lookout. Along with the introduction of high frequency radios, the pilot project saw the start of the first community radio station in Big Trout Lake. Big Trout Lake's CFTL-FM sparked the community radio movement to what it is today. Presently, there are 26 community radio stations throughout the Nishnawabe-Aski Nation.

Although the pilot project was initially under the direction of the Department of Communications, the move to hand the system over to the control of Native people became a reality in 1974. This marked the beginning of Wataway Native Communications Society. At the start, Wawatay was responsible for the HF and trail communication services. Wawatay also continued to publish the Friendship Centre's newsletter called Keesis, which soon become known as the Wawatay News, a monthly tabloid, to be published semi-monthly starting May 1.

One cold morning in early 1976, Wawatay experienced a major setback. A devastating fire destroyed the headquarters of the organization. With the strong support of the people and leaders of the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation, Wawatay pulled through this crisis.

By 1978, the number of community radio stations had increased throughout the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation. The Wawatay News continued to grow and expand.

Wawatay aired its first community radio network in 1978. Wawatay experimented with the Hermes satellite for four months that year. The first network linked Big Trout Lake, Sandy Lake, Fort Hope with a make-shift radio production centre in Sioux Lookout. This Department of Communications experiment proved to be highly successful.

In the early 1980's, the Ontario government announced a major program to expand the viewing audience of the province's educational television services - TV Ontario. This expansion meant beaming TV Ontario programming to northern isolated communities by using satellite technology. Communities that had 100 residents or more were eligible for this service.

With the introduction of TV Ontario's satellite distribution system, it was technically possible for Wawatay to link together community radio stations into a network. Successful negotiations to access TV Ontario's satellite distribution system meant a step closer to realizing Wawatay's dream to create a radio network. Everything seemed to be in place for the radio network except for the financial resources needed to operate such a network.

Major steps were gained in March 1983 when the Secretary of the State announced the Northern Native Broadcast Access Program. The announcement meant that seeds were planted for the birth of the Wawatay radio network. In the fall of 1984, Wawatay celebrated its tenth anniversary, along with the grand opening of the Wawatay radio network; a significant milestone for the organization.

Shortly after the launching of the radio network, Wawatay started to develop plans for a regional native language television network. In January 1987, Wawatay aired its first half hour television production to 27 northern communities.

Today, Wawatay continues to serve the communication needs of the Cree and Ojibway people of the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation. In order to better serve the Cree audience in the James Bay area, Wawatay established a branch radio and television operation in Moose Factory, Ontario.

Throughout Wawatay's history, the organization has worked hard to help maintain the language and culture of the Nishnawbek-Aski nation through communications activity. Although Wawatay is basically a success story, times have not all been good. Like anything new, Wawatay's nurturing process has had its fair share of growing pains.

Two tools for the ICS

Based in the Beaufort District of the western Arctic, the Inuvialiut Communications Society (ICS) has developed two media tools to help it reach its dual objectives of monitoring development while shoring up the local cultures.

The first is a bi-weekly newspaper called Tusaayaksat. It is used to track money matters in the community - related to the recent Committee on Original People's Entitlement (C.O.P.E.) land claim settlement - as well as monitoring events and issues. The language of the publication, which circulates among the 3,200 Inuit in the area, is almost entirely English. A few articles are translated into the local Seglit dialect but only a couple in each issue.

The rest of ICS's staff are involved in putting together a weekly half-hour of television which is aired through CBC. The primary focus of the programming is culture and 75 to 80 per cent of each show is done in Inuvialuktun, the language of the Inuvialuit.

Funding for the ICS, which has six members on its board of directors, comes from two S.O.S. grants each year. The president of the society is Vincent Teddy.

Native Communications

Keeping communication open

Since 1974, the Secretary of State has been helping keep the lines of communication open. The Native Communications Program has now become a permanent fixture in the lives of countless individuals.

The government recognized that Native people had the right to get involved in communications and produce modern media networks. As a result, the Native Communications program in 1974, funding about a dozen Native communications societies across the country. These were mostly focused in the area of newspapers since broadcasting is a more expensive medium to establish.

During 1978, the Canadian Radio and Telecommuniciations Commission did the Therien study in Northern Canada. One of the developments was a realization that there was a real lack of television and radio programming available to the Native people. This prompted concerns that southern American programming would have a detrimental effect on the language and culture. In1983 a program was started allowing the Native communications societies to get involved in the production and distribution of programs. Now there are 20 organizations across the country who deal with a variety of print, radio and television.

The program objective remains straightforward: enabling Native people to develop and control modern communications networks.

This is combined with a number of subobjectives: the enhancement of the social and political development of native peoples in Canada through native-managed and controlled communications projects and systems and enhancement of native people's capacity to exchange information with each other, government departments and agencies and with Canadian society at large on matters related to social and political development, cultural preservation, communication technologies, organizational models and training requirements.

Recipients are required to meet a number of criteria before their applications are approved. In addition to being incorporated as non-profit organizations, controlled democratically and manged by persons of Native origin, they must serve the people in their territory or region and must be independent of native representative organizations.

Areas where the funding can be used are restricted to certain aspects. For example, the recipients cannot go out and buy a printing press. However, the Secretary of State funding has enabled more people to be reached via the various media.

Society sets its own priorities

Originally, the James Bay Cree Communications Society (James Bay Cree) was set up as part of the Cree Regional Authority, the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Funds to set up the communications society came from the settlement. Since that time, the society has become independent and now sets its own priorities.

The group has published the quarterly Cree Ajemoon newspaper since 1973. But most of the James Bay Cree communiciation activity is at the local level with even community radio stations in Chisasibi, Eastmain, Mistassini, Waskaganish, Wenmindji, Whapmagoostui and Waswanipi. Local radio maintenance is also a priority in order to ensure broadcast of regional programming at the local level.

The principal focus of the James Bay Cree at this time, however, is on community and regional radio programming. The Cree Regional Network in Mistassini produces 11 hours a week of culture and public affairs programs in the Cree language. These are sent to Montreal through a complicated process involving an up-link in Mistassini and are fed by telephone line to CBC Northern Quebec Services. The programs are rebroadcast through the network to the 10,000 Cree in Northern Quebec.

Lately, the society has become involved with community consultations that the group hopes will further re-orient its activities to meet the communication requirements of the James Bay Cree. And its future plans involve the development and training of staff in the techniques of television production. This is considered a priority for the fiscal year 1989 to 1990.

The Secretary of State of Canada

Dear Friends,

I welcome this opportunity to extend my very best wishes on the publication of the Sixth Anniversary issue of Windspeaker.

The Aboriginal peoples of Canada were the first to frame our multicultural identity. The diversity of our languages and cultures has personified what our country is and can become. It is through the preservation of your traditions that you ensure that Canada's heritage can meet its promise for the future.

Media are key elements in the full realization of our potential; they are the instruments through which we transmit our most cherished traditions and philosophy, and at the same time serve our community's cultural and social needs. This relationship between self-expression and cultural identity is one of the cornerstones of a community's survival. In this respect, your community reflects, in a dynamic way, what it means to be Canadian.

I am pleased that my Department, through the Native Citizen's Directorate, has been able to support your publication since its inception. I share in the pride of your management and writers on the resounding success of Windspeaker and may you continue to serve as a model for others for many more years to come. My most heartfelt congratulations on six years of loyal service to your constituency and my best wishes for your future endeavours!

Sincerely,

Gerry Weiner

Gerry Weiner

Le Secretaire d'Etat du Canada

Native Communications

Newest kid

Established in 1985, the Native Communications Society Northern Broadcasting (NCS/NB) based in Terrace is the newest kid on the Native communications block. But along with its youth comes the energy to serve the most diverse Native population in Canada.

NCS/NB's area of responsibility is northern BC. There its principal focus is promoting community radio in the area and opening up communications in this mountainous region; the Society aims to have a community-based radio station in every Native community in the north. Toward this end, the society produces 14 hours of radio each week that can be heard on the provincial CBC network and through private radio. Of that, 10 hours can be heard live on the local CBC-AM transmitter.

Productions are put together by NCS/NB's nine staff. Of these, three are full-time administrative staff and one is part time. Programming includes Native language programs translated into English and news and public affairs programs as well as traditional and contemporary Native music.

The NCS/NB is also working hard to get its Native musicians' program off the ground - a project funded by a $15,000 grant from the province's lottery fund, designed to provide the support mechanisms necessary to help Native musicians become recording artists. But the group which has one member on its board of directors for each of the seven regional zones it serves, also plans to be involved in TV production within the next two years.

The group serves about 60,000 status and non-status Indian people. The NCS/NB's president is Emma Williams.

Giving technology to portray thoughts, dreams and events

Native Media Network, Inc. gives the indigneous people of southern Manitoba - the Anishinahbeg, Dakota, Ininwak and Metis - the technology to portray their thoughts, feelings, visions, dreams, activities, events and accomplishments to each other and the world.

NMNI has been founded to develop programs on radio, television and film and in a newspaper and other publications that reflect their ways of living.

The founding conference was held on April 2, 1987. More than 50 members and representatives of Native organizations, First Nations and the Metis Nation from across southern Manitoba attended the conference.

Presently, NMNI is involved in several long-term projects. NATIVEscene magazine is now a monthly, published 12 times per year. Subscriptions are $10.

NMNI also has a weekly radio program, also called NATIVEscene. This is broadcast in prime time every Saturday from noon to 1 p.m. The show will soon be expanded to two hours, running until 2 p.m. It is hosted by Eric Robinson, CBC's first Native broadcaster, and features an entertaining blend of music, news and Native language programming.

Also soon to be established is a Media Training Program. Final negotiations are underway to establish this two year program which focuses on radio, publications and video for 20 Native people in Manitoba. This program will certify Native trainees in these media areas and help to secure job placement for all graduates. This program will be ready to go within one to two months.

MBC is important voice

Born in 1984, Missinipi Broadcasting Corporation is one of the newest Native Communications Societies in Canada. But already its 13 staff have grown to have an important voice in northern Saskatchewan.

Currently Missinipi runs 14 hours of programming each. One hour a day is in Cree, the other daily hour is in Dene. Both programs are divided into two parts: one part composed of cultural and traditional items, the other portion, current affairs.

Yet by reaching out to the 42 communities in its broadcast area, Missinipi covers more area in the north than Saskatchewan CBC. Currently, the provincial headquarters of the corporation allows other provincial CBC affiliates to cover the northern Saskatchewan region.

Funding for the group, which has a board consisting of 11 directors, comes from the Secretary Of State.

Native Press

Anniversary congratulations to Windspeaker from the staff and readers of Native Press, in the spirit of our long-lasting friendship.

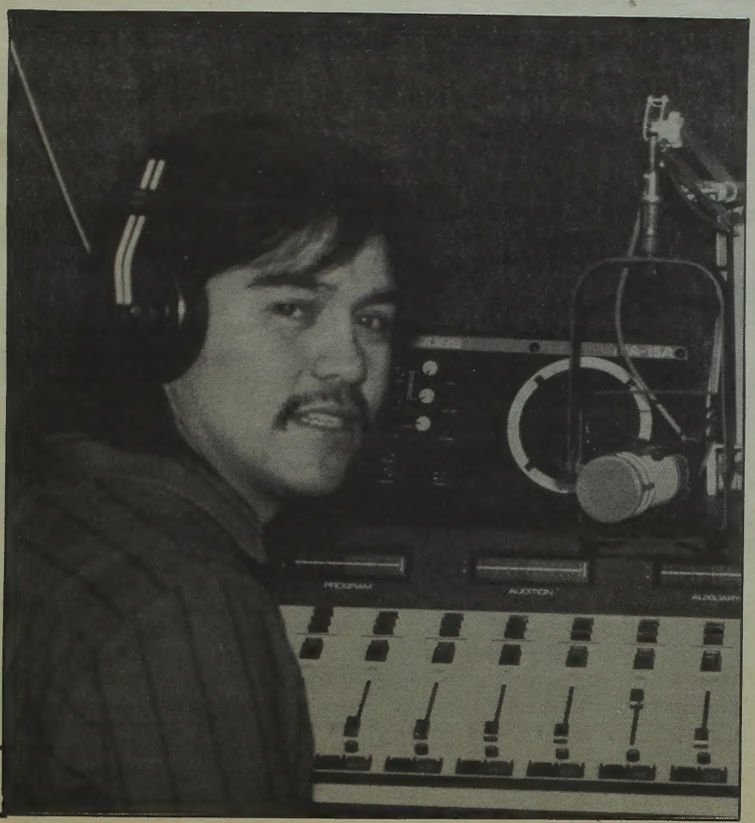
Native Press belongs to the 15,000 Dene, Metis and Cree people of the western Northwest Territories. It has a circulation of 5,000, reaching a great cross-section of Denendeh's peoples. It is published by the Native Communications Society of the Western NWT, which also operates CKNM-FM radio.

For advertising and subscription information, contact:

Native Press
Cheeko Desjarlais
Advertising & Circulation Manager
Box 1919
Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2P4
Fax: (403) 920-4205

cknm FM 101·9

Native Communications



On the airwaves. *George Flett has worked at NCI for over one year.*

Merger is a benefit for their listeners

At one time two separate groups, Native Communications Incorporated is currently amalgamated with the dormant Mikisew Broadcasting Corporation. NCI is a broadcast production house operating in northern Manitoba (Thompson) for one of the largest concentrations of Native people in central Canada - approximately 80,000 people.

NCI, founded in 1971, and Mikisew, established in 1984, have 25 to 30 staff producing 20.5 hours of radio per week as well as a weekly total of 1.5 hours of television. Programs feature music, news, profiles of the Cree and Oji-Cree Indians in Manitoba, legends and information programming.

NCI's network is comprised of a combination of both community-owned ration stations and CBC northern satellite transmissions for both television and radio.

While the six members of NCI's board of directors struggle to maintain a standard of programming in the Cree language, the group hopes to push that ratio from its current 50-50 Cree-English split to 70 per cent Cree.

SOCAM serves 10,000

Teamwork stressed

At Societe de Communication Atikamekw-Montagnais (SOCAM) the emphasis is on teamwork. And it has to be because SOCAM's network of community radio stations produces 30 hours of radio per week in two languages for the 14 communities in its service area.

SOCAM serves a population of approximately 10,000. The Atikamekw make up about 30 per cent of this population. Atikamekw live in three communities of the Haute Mauricie region of Quebec (Obedjiwan, Weymontanchinque, Manouane). The Montagnais constitute about 70 per cent of the population served, residing in 11 communities in a vast territory that covers about one-fifth of the land in Quebec on the North Shore, the Lower North Shore, Lac St.-Jean, Nouveau Quebec and part of Labrador.

According to a 1984 audience survey, 83 per cent of population speak either Atikamekw or Montagnais while 17 per cent speak French. French is also the second language of most of the population.

SOCAM's roots are in the use of media for community development. In addition to establishing and operating a broadcasting network, its mandate is to furnish communities with access to information of particular concern to them and to encourage close contacts and exchanges among the communities.

Half of SOCAM's Monday to Friday production schedule is produced in the Montagnais Indian language and the other half is produced in Atikamekw. To put this together, SOCAM has three production centres: one each in La Tuque and Sept-Iles to produce local and regional programs; and another in Village des Hurons which has a broader mandate to cover stories on the national and international level.

Each language block is produced partly in Village Huron and partly in the corresponding regional production centre. The morning block includes national and international news produced in Village Huron. The regional contribution is approximately half regional and local news and half a combination of interviews, features on legends, health, traditional music and other topics. The afternoon block is devoted to a news update.

Village Huron concentrates exclusively on news and current affairs. It produces features or interviews. These are prepared in La Tuque and Sept-Iles. Because the programming provided by local community stations consists mainly of music, SOCAM normally programs only a small amount of music. The emphasis on news programming reflects the interests of listeners and the fact that no alternative media information services are available in Atikamekw and Montagnais.

The production studios in La Tuque and Sept-Isles are linked to Village Huron by dedicated telephone lines. Village Huron sends the signal by telephone to CBC Northern Service in Montreal. From there, it is distributed by satellite uplink to reception dishes located in each community from where it is broadcast using community radio transmission facilities.

In keeping with its broader mandate, the main centre in Village des Hurons also does special broadcasts such as live coverage of the Pope's visit to Quebec in 1984 as well as the final First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights. It also does more unique programs such as an annual live broadcast of the region's hockey tournament, done entirely in Montagnais.

Originally the network operated by SOCAM was part of a project to guarantee better coverage of the negotiations between the Counseil Atikamekw-Montagnais and the provincial and federal government. SOCAM was later incorporated in 1983 after the announcement of the NNBAP by the federal government.

Making new strides since that time, SOCAM's staff of 23 people and its seven-person board of directors are hoping to slowly move into video production. But as always, their focus will be on keeping the Atikamekw and Montagnais languages and cultures alive as well as promoting local artists.

SOCAM

SOCIETE DE COMMUNICATION
ATIKAMEKW-MONTAGNAIS
80, boul. Bastien
Village des Hurons
Wendake, Quebec
G0A 4V0
Telephone: (418) 843-3873

Native Communications

Name is communicating

Operating since 1968, Wehtamatowin (Saskatchewan Native Communications Society) is probably best known as publisher of New Breed, a journal published 10 times per year.

New Breed began as a small newsletter in 1989 reporting on the activities of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan. It now has a list of subscribers from all of Canada, the United States and from points overseas.

New Breed is committed to publishing a high quality newspaper dealing with Native issues, to reflect in its editorial policy the position of the Native people on such development, Native culture, history and justice, to reflect Native style in art, graphics and photograhy used, and to provide an opportunity

and to provide an opportunity for Native and non-Native readers alike to express their views with and to each other.

The Saskatchewan Native Communications (Wehtamatowin) Corporation (SNCC) was incorporated in 1981 and includes in its name Wehtamatowin, a Cree word meaning communicating with each other.

Operating at arm's length from any political organization through a separate communications board, the mandate of Wehtamatowin is to provide an opportunity for Native people to read about themselves and to find out and learn what others are doing. Saskatchewan Native Communications Corporation also provides a channel through which local people can express their opinions and learn what their elected leaders are doing. It also allows them to find out what the governments of the day are doing in areas that affect their everyday lives.

The major source of funding is from the Department of the Secretary of State. Income is also generated through subscriptions and advertising.

Area is underserved, society fills the need

Based in Nain, Labrador, OKalaKatiget has since 1982 attempted to provide a full range of communications in one of the most underserved regions in the country. The society has a staff of 20, two of whom produce two half-hour television programs monthly. Two staff members also produce the monthly Kinatuinamot Ilengajok (To Whom It May Concern) Newsletter.

The major portion of the society's operation, however, is its radio network.

Eight OKalaKatiget staff produce 15 hours of radio weekly. The programs are carried on the society's network of community radio stations in Nain, Makkovik, Postville, Hopedale, Rigolet and Happy Valley. Programs include current affairs and community news, Them Days historical stories about the region's 3,000 Inuit and Native settlers, teen music, children's radio and request shows.

Programs are produced in Nain and transmitted to the communities on the Society's network. Five hours of society radio are broadcast to the entire Labrador coast through CBC Happy Valley/Goose Bay. Soon the group will add five more hours to its radio schedule. All communications are presented in both English and Inuktitut.

In addition to radio, television and print media, the society is also involved actively in an experimental Trail Radio project, using High Frequency transmitters to keep hunters on the trail in communication with strategically located community base stations.

Financial assistance for OKalaKatiget, which has 13 members, comes from two programs offered by Secretary of State: the NCP and additional resources from the Northern Native Broadcast Access Program (NNBAP) for radio and television. Even so, staff say a lot of miracles have to be squeezed out of this funding.

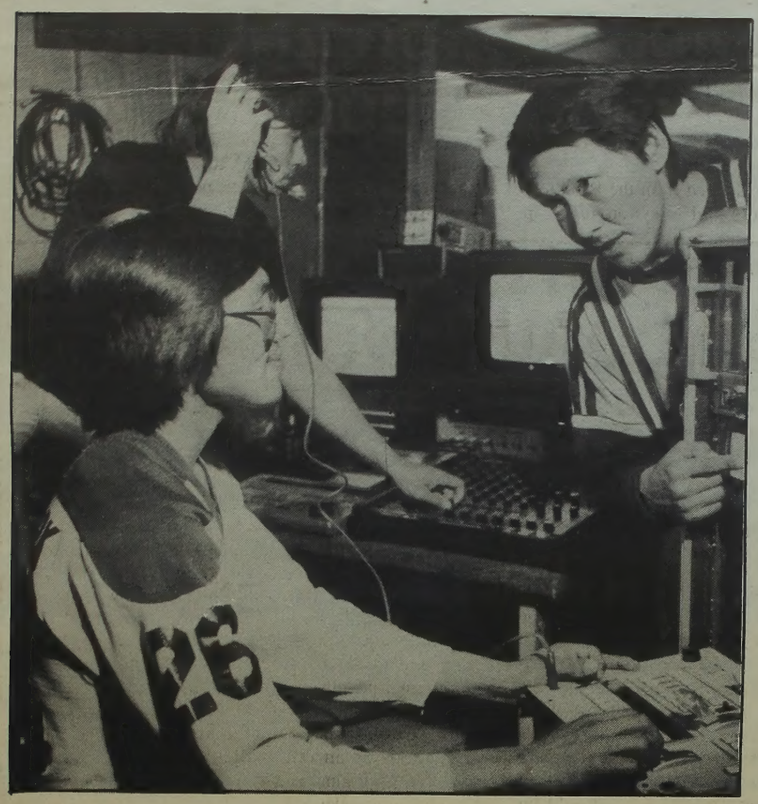
James Bay Cree Communications Society

Mistissini Lake
Chibougamau, Que.
G0M 1C0
Telephone: 418-923-3191

MISSINIPI BROADCASTING CORPORATION

BOX 1549
LaRonge, Saskatchewan
S0J 1L0
Telephone: (306) 425-4003

Native Communications



Putting it together. *Television production is important at IBC.*

IBC was experiment

Inuit Broadcasting Corporation's origins can be traced to the Inukshuk Project, one of several federally sponsored experiments in the late 1970s designed to test the interactive capacity of Canada's new satellite technology.

The Inukshuk project allowed Inuit in six communities in the Northwest Territories to see each other, discuss important issues and exchange information in their own language by means of a satellite network.

In 1980, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) recommended licensing an Inuit television network. IBC began broadcasting on the CBC northern network in January 1982. IBC is governed by an Inuit board of directors who represent the regions in our coverage area. With production facilities in five northern centres, IBC broadcasts more than five hours of Inuktitut programming each week to over 40 Arctic communities in the Northwest Territories, Labrador and Northern Quebec. The coverage area spans four time zones and is roughly 3.3 million square kilometres, about one third of Canada for a population of 99,000 people. The widely dispersed audience is reached by sophisticated satellite technology.

IBC maintains a small administrative office in Ottawa where the evolution of federal broadcasting policies, regulations and funding programs can be monitored.

Qaggiq is the most popular current affairs show. It deals with important regional issues such as land claims, Arctic sovereignity and the development of responsible government north of 60. Cultural programs about the past and present are a regular part of the production schedule and cover a wide range of subjects such as traditional food and clothing preparation, throat singing and hunting, as well as contemporary northern music festivals and fashion shows. The children's series, Takuginai, features a legendary hero named Kiviuq, who is part hunter and part shaman and an irresistible puppet family.

Each centre has developed its own specialty. Cambridge Bay is best known for its regional news coverage; Baker Lake and Ranking Inlet for their cultural and entertainment programming; Igloolik for its historical features and Iqaluit for its current affairs and children's educational series.

Taqramiut Nipangat Incorporated

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Salluit, Northern Quebec J0M 1S0
Television: (819) 255-8989
Radio: (819) 255-8822
Fax: (819) 255-8941

NATIONAL ABORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS SOCIETY

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Society (as contained in the Constitution) are:

1. To establish a National organization of Aboriginal communications societies for the purpose of reflecting the common needs and concerns of member societies.

2. To develop and promote Aboriginal media through services that may include, but not limited to, the following:
   a. To facilitate the exhange of information and programs among members.
   b. To establish a National Aborigianal communications library of print, radio, television, and film, audiovisual and other mediums of expression, that reflect the Aborignal people of Canada.
   c. To facilitate the marketing of Aboriginal produced print, audio and visual mediums for the primar benefit of its members.
   d. To facilitate radio, television and print access to members to the public and private distribution systems and technology.
   e. To affect any other services that may be required from time to time and which is consistent with the common needs and concerns of member societies.

3. To be a non-partisan society.

4. To preserve, promote and enhance the development and growth of Canadian Aboriginal languages and culture.

5. To promote and develop training and employment opportunities for Aboriginial people in the communication fields.

6. To carry out such other matters as may be required from time to time to ensure the objectives of the Society are met.

7. To carry out the Society's operations without pecuniary gain to its members and any profits to the Society are to be used in the promotion of its objectives.

Native Communications

INM oldest communications society here

In continuous operation since 1968, the Indian News Media is the oldest communications society in Canada. It was eventually incorporated under the Societies Act on Aug. 10, 1970. Kainai News. The newspaper started off as a bi-monthly and slowly grew to its current weekly publication and a circulation of about 6,000. Now, however, the INM's staff are involved in a much more diverse operation - everything from graphics to studio recordings.

INM has its headquarters in Cardston with suboffices in Standoff and Calgary. It currently operates three communications vehicles: Kainai News, Blackfoot Radio and Bullhorn, plus a printshop which caters mainly to native organizations and business in job printing operations.

There are currently 17 employees on the staff and more than 15 special project workers yearly.

To highlight: Eagle Graphics has two small printing presses and does such print jobs as posters and stationary. Bull Horn Video does small contracts for southern Alberta agencies; Bull Horn productons has had occasional programs broadcast on television since 1984. Bull Horn Recording Studio is the newest addition and is currently looking for Native Drum groups to record; and, the Blackfoot Radio Network broadcasts nine hours of radio live, plus it airs 2.5 hours of prerecorded news, current affairs and cultural programming on low power radio - 1.5 hours in Lethbridge, half an hour in Taber and 15 minutes in Calgary. A marketing department on the Blood Reserve near Cardston ties the whole thing together.

Kainai News boasts a wide public readership. It is distributed in Alberta with some subscriptions in British Columbia, the western provinces, the Atlantic region and the Territories. Sporadic subscribers are also from Europe, England, Asia, New Zealand and Australia. More than one-fifth of Kainai's readers are from various points in the United States.

The name of Kainai is derived from the Blackfoot word meaning Many Chiefs and is synonymous in reference to the Bloods.

Funding for INM, which has a five-member Board of Directors, comes in part from the NCP. But additional resources allowing the INM to serve five southern reserves and the province's Metis population in the south comes from the Alberta government.

The mandate is providing information...

AMMSA continues growing

The Aboriginal Multi-Media Society of Alberta (AMMSA) was incorporated in 1983 by a small group of individuals deeply concerned with the evolution of Native communications in Northern Alberta.

The society has grown since that time from publishing the weekly Windspeaker to include radio programming through the Native Perspective, a comprehensive three hour daily radio program broadcasting in both Cree and English. CFWE-FM, a pilot community radio station has also been established as the forum for training Native communicators.

Other productions of the society include a television series spotlighting Native talent and the half hour Windspeaker provincial radio show broadcast weekly on ACCESS CKUA. An upcoming project involves the development of a network of community radio stations throughout Northern Alberta via an independent distribution system. This should be underway soon.

AMMSA has a total of 26 full t/ime staff members in print, radio, sales and administration, as well as an extended network of freelancers and part time people working on special projects. Overseeing the operation from Edmonton is a board of directors whose president is Fred Didzedna. Funds to cover costs of operations are provided by NCP, NNBAP and Alberta's Municipal Affairs department. Additional revenue is generated through advertising and subscriptions.

The mandate of AMMSA is: to provide information and understanding specific to the needs of Aboriginal people; to enhance and contribute to the growth and understanding of Aboriginal cultures and languages and provide a forum for exchange of opinion; to act as an information and cultural bridge between Aboriginal and other people; to promote, by example, the independence of Aboriginal people and to provide communications training to individuals.

Indian News Media Divisions

Kainai News
Blackfoot Radio
Bullhorn Video Productions
Bullhorn Recording Studios

Kainai News

BULLHORN PRODUCTIONS

Indian News Media
Box 120
Stand Off, Alberta
T0L 1Y0
Telephone: (403) 653-3301
Fax: (403) 653-3437

NCI
NATIVE COMMUNICATIONS INC.

Native Communications Inc. has been providing native language and cultural programming in northern Alberta since 1971.

Our radio and television program are now carried on the CBC air waves to over 60 communities. You can find us on CBC Channel (television) or on the CBC FM radio frequency in your community.

We broadcast in Cree, Saulteaux (Ojibway), Island Lake Dialect (Oji-Cree), Chipewyan, and English.

NCI also provides programming, management, and technical services to community-owned radio stations at Cross Lake and Norway House.

NCI is governed by a Board of Directors and employs approximately 30 full-time production and administration staff. Ninety percent of the employees are of native ancestry.

Production facilities and administration offices are located in Thompson, Manitoba. Crews are also available to produce videos for outside clients on a fee-for-service basis.

Contact our offices for further information.

Native Communication Inc.
76 Severn Cresent
Thompson, Manitoba
R8N 1M6

Telephone: (204) 778-8343

Native Communications

Negotiations net new society

In the early 1970's, at the beginning of Yukon Land Claim Negotiations, communication between the Native and non-Native society was noticeably weak. It was then that Yukon Native Brotherhood (YNB) and Yukon Association of Non-Status Indians (YANSI) set a plan in motion to start a formal native communication network.

Learning. *Students Shirley Dawson (left) and Marion Primozic.*

In 1971, establishing a regular native newspaper was unfortunately unsuccessful. The Native Communication Society did not serve the North. Although it seemed that all the doors were shut, the dream of a native newspaper was not forgotten. Even though there was no funding available, on March 24, 1972 YNB and YANSI initiated the incorporation of Thay Lun Lin Communiciation Society.

During the winter of 1973, an application was sent to the Department of Secretary of State (DSOS) and Yukon Indian News received $10,000. Although funds were limited, the paper began a successful life in the Yukon communities and began monthly publication. With knowledge that no new funds would be available after the money depleted, YNB and YANSI once more began planning strategies for acquiring funds.

They decided to apply to the Native Communication Program so the newspaper could continue being published. YNB and YANSI supported the newspaper's future and Thay Lun Lin Communications Society's application to the Secretary of State. A two year budget and proposal was submitted to DSOS in 1974; $13,780 was received for the 1974/75 fiscal year.

On Nov. 4 and 5, 1975, a founding conference was held to increase community involvement in the society's activities. A new name Ye Sa To (Tlingit - Voice of all the People) Communication Society was adopted and a new constitution (to better reflect the expanding needs and desires of the society) was created and implemented.

The conference was very successful. Numerous resource people provided useful information regarding technical, organizational and financial possiblities for the society. Awareness of and involvement in society's activities was increased with the support form native people in outlying communities. The society began support-training workshops for native communicators.

In January 1976, the society, along with Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) Whitehorse, held a two day seminar for community reporters working with both organizations. The purpose of the seminar was to give those people who had been sending in regular reports to the newspaper and Yukon Native Voice on CBC, more information in the areas of newsgathering, writing, the use of audio equipment and appropriate reporting techniques.

Ye Sa To began publishing the Yukon Indian News bi-weekly in March, 1976. It continued to do so until 1986. Lack of funds caused the paper to switch back to a monthly newspaper. At the same time, the newspaper changed names to Dan Sha (Southern Tutchone-Native Sun) News.

Between 1979 and 1986, Ye Sa To Communication Society ventured in several different projects: community radio programming, a small production unit and Shakat - summer edition of Dan Sha News.

Shakat (Southern Tuchone - Summer Message) was born in 1980. By 1982, it was decided that the summer edition of Dan Sha News would become an annual publication.

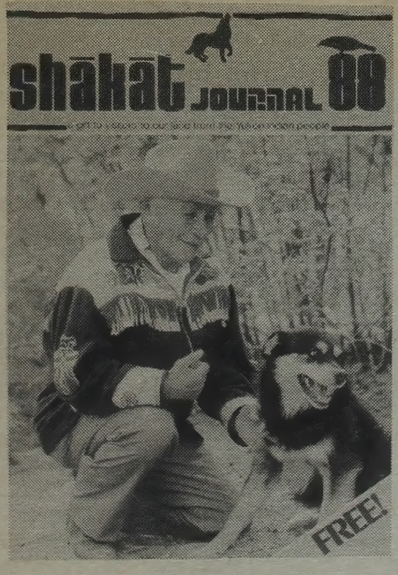
Shakat has offered visitors an in-depth look at how Yukon Native people live today and yesterday. Shakat is free to our visitors and is available at most tourist outlets in the Yukon. Funding for Shakat is done by means of donations and the sale of advertising space in the magazine.

Today Dan Sha news is still a monthly production. As it was form the beginning, Dan Sha is greatly appreciated by its dedicated readers. Each month the paper publishes stories, poems and editorials by writers across the Yukon and Canada.

Ye Sa To Communications Society
22 Nisutlin Drive, Whitehorse, Y.T. Y1A 3S5
Phone: 667-2775

Shakat

Summer Journal is an original, colourful visitors "gift" from the Yukon Indian people: A cultural and educational tool which chronicles Indian life in the Yukon.



"Through communications, the Society presents cultural, social and political issues facing Yukon Indians. It creates incentives for mutual understanding between native and non-natives."

Southern Tutchone for Native Sun
DÄNSHÄ
Formerly Yukon Indian News
NEWSSTAND PRICE 25 CENTS

Distance no obstacle

If it weren't for the vast distances and variety of languanges in the Territory, life would be pretty easy for the Native Communications Society of the Western NWT (NCSWNWT). But as it is, this Yellowknife-based communications network has to cover six different langauges in an area so wide that it's far too costly to jump on a plane to cover every event.

The NCSWNWT was initially established in 1976 as publisher of the Native Press, started in 1971 by the Indian Brotherhood of the NWT. At that time there were no other publications around to serve the information needs of the Native communities. Now, 12 years later and with a circulation of 4,900, the Native Press is still considered the only vehicle for spreading and exchanging Native news and information in the North. It is published every two weeks in a tabloid format and is distributed free to Dene and [illegible] NWT.

Metis people of the [illegible] however, the NCSNWT has also been running CKNM radio. It's on the air 12 hours per day, with seven live hours. There are also several special programs on the weekend, including community access. The NCSNWT follows an hour-long English show with an hour in each of the five Native languages in its area, working in Dogrib, North and South Slavey, Chippewayan and Loucheux. These programs usually begin with news on the hour and have stories on Elders, interviews with Native newsmakers, entertainers and other features. But the people responsible for the production also do their own community items. Over this spring and summer, CKNM will expand its radio service to another 11 communities, which will bring its total coverage area to 23 communities by summer's end.

Since December 1985, the [illegible]

Serving a population of some 28,000 people, the NCSWNWT has 17 staff and a six person board of directors.

Native Communications

Attempting to preserve the Inuit culture

Satellite was a threat

TEWEGAN

Tewegan Communications Society
351 Central Avenue
Val D'Or, Quebec
J9P 1P6
Telephone: (819) 825-5192

In 1975, as the intrusion of satellite television and radio prgramming to the Northern Canadian regions became a recognized threat to Inuit language and culture, Taqurammiut Nipingat Incorporated (TNI) was created. The Voice of the North serves the Inuit in Northern Quebec by means of radio and television.

With an office in Dorval and five production centres, TNI is a Native Communications Society focused on constant growth.

From modest beginnings as part of the Department of Communications Inukshuk broadcasting experiment in the late 1970s, the group consolidated its position. It has expanded to become an operation with up to 35 staff.

Currently, TNI is a production house for both radio and TV and all of its programming is done in the Inuktitut language. It produces two and a half hours of current affairs and cultural TV every week as well as nine hours of similar radio programming.

News, current affairs, information and public service, entertainment and current affairs consist mainly of events in the north and those in the south that would be of importance to the Inuit. There are discussions of subjects related to Inuit objectives, issues and interest in sports. Topics that are directly related to Inuit objectives, issues and concerns are a significant part of programming.

Entertainment and cultural programming consist largely of hunting and fishing, music and singing as these are an effective means of transmitting Inuit language and culture. Storytelling, language and heritage questions are other elements of entertainment and of cultural programming.

In the field of training, TNI has developed courses in production, the technical aspects of radio and television as well as training for on-air functions. There is also some training in management, where skills in planning, controlling and budgeting of radio and television stations are taught.

Each hour of production is a challenge to broadcast that relies on a complicated broadcast procedure. The tapes are flown to an up-link point in Iqaliut or Frobisher Bay. From here they are rebroadcast to the 5,000 plus Inuit in northern Quebec and into the eastern Arctic. TNI also does technical work. Part of its mandate involves providing maintenance to more than a dozen FM radio stations in northern Quebec.

Stories highlight

We operate CHON FM. CHON FM is a completely modern radio facility in Whitehorse, Yukon. CHON FM broadcasts in English and four of Yukon's six aboriginal languages. CHON FM boradcasts news, current affairs, and information of Yukon and internationally. The music format is mostly country in the morning and rock in the afternoon.

NORTHERN NATIVE BROADCASTING YUKON

The station broadcasts in FM stereo in Whitehorse on 98.1 and 90.5 in the communities and is received throughout North America by satellite on 5.41 MHz, transponder 23, Anik K. We operate Monday to Friday from 7a.m. to 7p.m.

CHON-FM 98.1
The beat of a different drummer.
Northern Native Broadcasting, Yukon
4228A Fourth Avenue, Whitehorse,
Yukon Y1A 1K1

We also produce "NEDAA" a weekly half hour TV show. NEDAA is Northern Native Broadcasting, Yukon's television showcase, a weekly half hour magazine covering the issues and achievements of people throughout the Yukon. Each week, the program brings you news highlights and feature stories, personal profiles, Native Language programming and the message of Yukon Elders.

NEDAA
Your Eye on the Yukon

NEDAA's Special Presentations are indepth documentaries dealing with the important social, cultural and political issues of Northern life.

Northern Native Broadcasting, Yukon, operates CHON FM, a completely modern radio facility in Whitehorse, Yukon. CHON FM broadcasts news, current affairs and information of Yukon and internationally. The music format is mostly country in the morning and rock in the afternoon.

The station broadcasts in FM stereo in Whitehorse in 89.1 and 90.5 in the communities. It is received throughout North America by satellite on 5.41MHz, transponder 23, Anik D. They operate Monday through Friday from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

NNB Yukon also produces NEDAA, a weekly half hour television show. NEDAA is their television showcase, a weekly half hour magazine covering the issues and achievements of people throughout the Yukon. Each week, the program brings the viewer news highlights and feature stories, personal profiles, Native language programming and the messages of Yukon Elders.

NEDAA's special presentations are in-depth documentaries dealing with the important social, cultural and political issues of Northern life.

Incorporated in 1984

Drum's message

The Algonquin Nation represents the people of nine communities in Ablitibi/Temiskaming/Outaouais regions of northwestern Quebec.

In August, 1984, Tewegan Communications Society was legally incorporated. It was the beginning of a long and difficult road of the society to maintain its objectives in the field of communications.

Three of the communities have Algonquin Radio Programming under the Northern Native Access Program and because of the boundary of the Hamelin Line which created complications for funding, the society was not able to progress in other media or develop a network between all of the communities.

Tewegan Communiciations Society is the "Drum's Message." They are now operating from a house along the shores of Thompson River, near Val D'or. For the first time and in the next year, they now have the means to develop in the area of video productions on an experimental basis.

With the distances across the territory and the translation of three different languages (Algonquin, French and English) to communicate, it's a challenge to create a communications system which unites all of the people.

The society hopes that with renewed resources and active support of the Algonquin people, they will explore new directions in reviving communications with Tewegan.

Saskatchewan Native Communications Corporation

WEHTAMATOWIN

"Publishers of New Breed"

Suite 2526 - 11 Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0K5

Telephone: (306) 525-9501

Congratulations on your 6th anniversary

We look forward to AMMSA's continuing success from the

Native Communications Society of British Columbia

PUBLISHERS OF KAHTOU NEWSPAPER

We welcome this opportunity to say hello to our friends at Windspeaker and its readership.

Room 302 - 873 Beatty Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 2M6
Telephone: (604) 684-7375
Fax: (604) 684-5375

NMNI
NATIVE MEDIA NETWORK INC.

"Southern Manitoba's Native Communications Society"

The purpose of Native Media Network, as established at the founding conference, April 2, 1987, shall be:

1. To establish an organization based upon Native traditions that will promote communications among the Indigenous peoples of southern Manitoba

2. To preserve, strengthen, and enhance the Indigenous languages of southern Manitoba: Anishinabemowin, Nehiyanwewin, Dakota, Michif

3. To develop and promote the production of Indigenous peoples' expression in print, radio, television and film.

4. To inform and enlighten the general public regarding the Indigenous peoples of Manitoba and Canada.

NMNI is a modern organization that wishes to stay in touch with our traditional heritage. The Legends of "How the Indian Nations Received the Pipe" has been adopted as a guiding philosophy. Also, a Council of Elders has been established, composed of:
Eva McKay (Dakota)
Martha Tuesday (Ojibway)
Paul Huntinghawk (Ojibway)
Johnston Blacksmith (Cree)

NMNI's Board of Directors: (back row, left to right): Curtis Jonnie, Dena Goulet, Jim Compton, Denise Thomas, Eric Robinson (President), Calvin Pompana. (Front row): Eva McKay (Presiding Elder), Joyce Gus (Treasurer), Ivy Chanko (Secretary), Pat Ningawance (Vice-President).

Currently, the staff of Native Media Network is:
Peter Kelly/Kinew, General Manager
Eric Robinson, Acting Director of Radio
Don Kelly, Publications Director
Connie Morrisseau, Receptionist/Accounting

The staff, Board Members, and Council of Elders of Native Media Network, Inc. join together in congratulating Windspeaker on its 6th Anniversary, and look forward to many more years of quality publishing! Congratulations also go to Native Perspective on occasion of its 3rd Anniversary!